WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1824.

No. 46.

the Columbian Star,

Vol. 111.]

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-TOTAL OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-TION IN THE UNITED STATES. Published every Saturday, IT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, NORTH E STREET,

WASHINGTON CITY.

.-Three dollars per annum, if paid in of within six months after subscribjor dollars, should payment be deferred she period.

elements by the square, 50 cents, for needing insertion, 25 cents: person, for obtaining five responsible

orbers, shall be entitled to the Star gratis. mications intended for publication in Columbian Star, should be addressed to B. D. KNOWLES, the editor: Letters on ses, to John S. MEEHAN, the publisher,

wifts of the work sacred to the cause of

communications.

For the Columbian Star. ETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF THE WALDENSES AND ALBIGENSES.

[Compiled chiefly from Jones' History.] No. IV.

fight of Peter Waldo from Lyons, consequent dispersion of his flock, press in its infancy every doctrine that of Cisteaux, for advice, who instantly reposed his exorbitant power, convened, the course of the same year, a synod at them that are his." The city of Carcasours, a city of France, at which his bishand priests, in the country of Toulouse, without immense loss to the army of the re strictly enjoined to adopt such mea- crusaders. es as appeared best calculated to pro-te his favourite object. These injuncs were obeyed and executed with the erst rigour. Many of the Waldenses melf and kingdom."

Te, wwithstanding these inhuman proned on for subduing them.

the first measures resorted to were the natized-ordered to be banishedthe enjoyment of Christian priviings, of these heretics, and of all who to the sword.

ap for me against the workers of ini-Their preaching was as uniform ext; they usually concluded with and assist in butchering those hereains, the Waldenses.

at this time, Count Raymond of Touras excommunicated as a favourer of tics, because he could not be induced the entreaties of the Pope to banish peaceable subjects from his do-Philip, king of France, was like his duty, in not very modest his duty, in not the Albigenoder to avoid the suspicion that he agelf a heretica. But all these efanswering the sanguine expectathe Pope, he seized with avidity stion. In the year 1206, Dominic, ers patent from his Holiness, was isitor general, and soon after ed in his 'new office' by the council an. He took possession of the of a nobleman, near Narbonne, where his court, and commenced the opof his iniquitous system. Converts branded with a hot iron, on their shoulders offered the remission of their sins, adulgences, and various other priwhile the obstinate were branded, and tortured. Multitudes were ng, that they could thus make

for the honour of the church. court of kome, however, wishing tre the semblance of decency, beproceeded to compulsory mea-

should confess themselves vanquished. The to be translated into the vulgar tongue. I though they themselves are governed by and are very kind to us, and treat us well. Carcassone.

Arnold Hot, on the side of the Albigenimpression on the minds of the audience. by the umpire of the papal party, that no-thing could be determined—because the arhe asserted, was, alas, but too true. The sisted. papal armies advanced, and by fire and aggot, instantly decided all the points of the controversy. Dr. Grosvener says, that above 200,000 of the Albigenses were destroyed in the short space of two months. which the Pope sent against him an army of crusaders. He was induced to submit, under the most humiliating circumstances, | gona. and promise strict obedience to the papal authority. But the army was still kept in the field, taking possession of the cities of the Albigenses, filling their streets with slaughter and blood, and committing to the to the number of 23,000 were indiscriminately massacred. Casarius informs us, that when the crusaders were about to enter the city, knowing that there were many Catholics mixed with the heretics, and hesshout the south of France, took place itating how they should act in regard to the the year 1163. The Pope, anxious to former, application was made to the abbe

The Earl of Montfort, a man of a fierce and ungovernable temper, was now appointed to the supreme command. Under the mask of piety and religion, he set no refuge in the valleys of Piedmont; bounds to his rapacious cruelty, but plunsian religion, and public enemies to ous, he was killed by a stone, in 1218, at the siege of Toulouse.

In 1221, Earl Raymond died, and was thing, both in France and Spain, "so succeeded by his son Raymond, who soon banished the inquisition from his dominions. Ited,"that in the year 1200, the city of Pope Innocent III. also died about the same ulous, and 18 other principal towns in time, and was succeeded by Honorius III. grade, Provence, and Dauphine, were who was no sooner elevated to power, than with Waldenses and Albigenses. Se- he issued his denunciations against all hereald the French nobility afforded them tics, and violators of the ecclesiastical imon. Their numbers and growing munity. He excommunicated the young spread universal alarm at Rome, Raymond, and commanded the Dominicans the most spirited exertions were de- to proclaim a holy war against him and his adherents, to be called the penance war. Louis, king of France, was induced by the of papal canons and sentences of treaties of the Pope to join them, and take ication. The whole sect was arms against the Albigenses. An army of crusaders was collected and Louis at their head, sat down before the city of Avignon. while living, and burial when Raymond defended the city with great kings, princes, and magistrates bravery, and the enemy were on the point talled upon to support and assist the of raising the siege, when, by the perfidy with the power of the sword; to of the Pope's legate, they gained admit-scale the property and destroy the tance into the city, and put the inhabitants

Avignon being thus taken, the crusaders bishop Usher says that the Catholic next bent their forces against Toulouse. ders of that period had one favourite This city, which was most gallantly defend-Palm xliv. 16. "Who will rise up ed, maintained a long siege, but was at gainst the evil doers? or who will length taken, and Raymond compelled to submit to most disgraceful terms.

From this period the Albigenses declined

greatly in France. Being no longer permit-Shortation to join the armies of the ted to find an asylum under any of the reigning princes, such of them as escaped the edge of the sword and the vengeance of their adversaries, fled for refuge into the valleys of Piedmont and other places, where they might enjoy the liberty of worshipping God according to a good conscience. A circumstantial detail of their persecutions during the first thirty years of the 13th century would fill volumes. The perfidy, the barbarity, and hypocrisy of the scenes over which Pope Innocent presided, cannot be fully represented. Limborch says, that one of the Dominican friars was called the land to suppress the Waldensian heresy.' A hammer of the heretics,' on account of the number he burned or buried alive. In Alby, La Vaur, Gaillac, Las Cures, St. Anthonin, and other important towns, hundreds perished in the flames. In Paris, 14 teachers among the Albigenses were burned. In England, says Thuanus, they were treated with more mildness, if loss of life be the measure of punishment, for they were only

or on their foreheads. But, independent of those that fell by the edge of the sword, or were committed to and by these deceitful pretexts to enrol the inquisition was constantly at work from the inquisition was constantly at which we will be a constantly at which we will be a constantly at which we will the flames by the soldiers and magistrates, ves under the banners of Dominic, the year 1206, to 1228, and produced the most dreadful havock among the disciples of on for their sins. With this Christ. The number apprehended during retics. But still the cause of pa- charge of their subsistence, or even to proacced so slowly, that the Pope was vide stone and mortar to build prisons for fied. War was declared, and the them. Several archbishops therefore petiprinces were invited to take up tioned the monks of the inquisition to defer little their work of imprisonment, till the Pope was apprised of the immense number apprehended. In 1229, the council of Toulouse forbid laymen to have the use of the Old

While persecution was raging with reses, undertook to prove that the mass and lentless fury against the Albigenses in the ty was of a wicked and pernicious tenden- peace. Their churches had rest, and walk- pain and self-denial. cy. He discoursed upon the subjects four ed in the fear of the Lord. The Dukes days with such readiness, perspicuity, and of Savoy, a succession of mild and tolerant forcible reasoning, as to produce a strong princes, turned a deaf ear to the repeated my of the crusaders was at hand. What mont, but its establishment was wisely re-

Many of the Albigenses sought shelter from the storm by crossing the Pyrenees into the Spanish provinces of Arragon and Catalonia. They there established churches, and boldly preached their doctrine. But Count Raymond still extended towards hither the vigilance of the inquisitors traced them his protection and patronage, for their steps, and accordingly, in the year 1232, the inquisition was brought into Arragon, and soon after established in Tarra-

Constans says, that about the year 1213 Germany and Alsace were full of the Waldenses. Two considerations may enable us to account for this. One is, the destructive war that was waged against the disciples of flames such as they took prisoners. Beziers Christ in France, supported by the terrors was destroyed by fire, and its inhabitants of the 'holy office,' which would necessarily drive them to seek security in other

The other is, that a violent quarrel at this time between the Pope and Frederic II. Emperor of Germany, withdrew the attention of the former, from the persecution of the heretics, and they were allowed a season of respite. This quarrel retarded the establishment of the inquisition in the different parts of the German empire, and sone shared a similar fate, not however gave the Waldenses an opportunity of propagating their sentiments more extensively. But after the death of Frederic, the Pope proceeded with renewed vigour in his inquisitorial persecutions. Vignier states a fact concerning Echard, a Jacobin monk, who grievously harrassed and oppressed the mished by Ildefonsus, "as enemies to character, sex, or age. After a series fiercest severity, he was induced by certain the cross of Christ, profaners of the of cruelties the most shocking and barbar- circumstances, to investigate the causes and reasons of the separation of the Waldenses from the church of Rome. The result was, that the force of truth prevailed over his prejudices, he became a pious man, joined the people whom he had long persecuted, and afterwards sealed his testimony to their faith by suffering martyrdom at Heidelberg. In France and Germany, the persecutions continued to rage, but still the disciples of

> influence. About the year 1370, a colony of Waldensian youths of Dauphine sought a new settlement in Calabria, where they enjoyed security and the benefits of toleration, until the year 1560, when they formed a union with the cherch at Geneva, of which Calvin was the pastor.

> During the 13th century, the Netherlands exhibited many shocking scenes of the slaughter of the Waldenses. Here they obtained a new appellation—Turilufuns the wolves of Turin-because, driven from the society of men, they were compelled to dwell with the beasts of the forest.

In Poland, Lithuania, Italy, Albania, Lombardy, Milan, Romagna, Vincenza, Florence, Val Spolentine, and Sicily, many were found after the French persecutions. But even in these places the papal fury raged against them-they were executed, their Christ into reproach. houses razed to the ground, their goods confiscated, and, according to Perrin, the slumbering remains of the dead were dragged from their graves, and their bones committed to the flames. Reinarius Sanah says, they had churches in Constantinople, Philadelphia, [in Asia Minor] Sclavonia, Bulgaria, Digonitia, Livonia, Sarmatia, Croatia, and Dalmatia.

That the doctrines of the Waldenses had begun to spread themselves in England about the close of the 13th century, is sufficiently obvious, from a fact mentioned by Archbishop Usher, that in the reign of Henry III. the or ders of the friars Minorites came into Engmost distinguished character in Ecclesiastical Histroy appears to have lived in England about this time-Robert Greathead, bishop of Lincoln. He was an opposer of the papal authority, preached the doctrines of grace with discrimination and fidelity, and contributed not a little to the advancement of evangelical piety within the limits of his diocese. The Pope designed acts of the greatest severity against him, but was much restrained by the conclave of cardinals who feared a tumult, and who, on this occasion, uttered the memorable prediction-" lT IS EVIDENT, THAT A REVOLT FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME WILL ONE DAY TAKE PLACE IN CHRISTENDOM."

* Mede and Newton compute the number of of commenced the trial and slaughit was pronounced impossible to defray the
least-mentioned year was so great, that
least-mentioned year was year.
least-mentioned year.
least-mentioned year.
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least-mentioned year.
lea Martyrology, doubles the number.

> For the Columbian Star. COUNT THE COST.

The imbecility of the human character is in nothing more apparent, than in the disposition which so extensively prevails to

proposal was accepted—the place of con- "This is the first time (says the Abbe principles in many respects similar. The They often pray for us, and wish that we ference agreed upon was Montreal, near Fleury) that I have met with this prohibiinevitably destroy his health and fortune, not well acquainted with the English lanscriptural—that the church of Rome was thren in the valleys of Piedmont appear tion of some good object which require a on in your good work. not the spouse of Christ—and that its poli- to have enjoyed a large share of external sacrifice of wealth, and the endurance of I am, your obedient sacrifice of wealth, and the endurance of I am, your obedient servant,

Men do not count the cost when they allow the "sports of the turf," or others of a kindred nature, to call them from their solicitations of the priests and monks, and, ordinary business and to drain their pock-Arnold called upon his opponents to defend from the year 1200 till 1487, a period of ets. Were the time and money squander-themselves. But it was soon announced nearly 300 years, peremptorily refused to ed in these childish, not to say criminal disturb or molest them. An effort was amusements, employed in giving instruction made to introduce the inquisition into Pied- to the ignorant, and food to the hungry, we are not at a loss to conceive that the peace as well as the temporal and spiritual welfare of the community would be promoted. Should the same attention be paid to the important concerns of religion, we should be reminded that society was in danger of suffering from people's neglect of their necessary employments.

When men oppose contributions for the support of the Gospel, even among themselves, under the pretext, that the Christian religion is a public imposition, they count the cost upon the supposition, that their private interests will sustain an injury; but they do not take into consideration, that the Gospel is the greatest blessing conferred by God on the human family. When men exert all their influence to

hinder the spread of the Gospel in foreign lands, alleging that it is draining our country of its wealth, they tell us to count the cost, lest our nation be reduced to poverty and distress. Why do not people agree thus with respect to the vast sums which are yearly sent abroad to procure foreign superfluities, which have but little to recommend them, excepting that they advance the temporal gain of a few individuals, and foster luxury and pride? Which manner of expending money the more greatly exhausts our resources, or is the more consistent with

genuine philanthropy?
When professing Christians are reluctant to contribute for the support of Gospel institutions, and the universal diffusion of spiritual blessings, they do not certainly call on the contrary, is a delightful month—the to mind how much it cost the Son of God approceeded to Bohemia, and not a few dered, assassinated, and committed to the tioning. After performing the duties of his owe all things to Him. If they were suitad to Spain, whence, in 1194, they flames the poor Albigenses, without regard office as inquisitor, for a long time, with the owe all things to Him. If they were suitable of harder clothed with beauty. Oh what a contrast, at such a bly affected with this sentiment, and 'counted all things but loss for the excellency of the moral! The latter is gloomy indeed. the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord,' they would throw open their coffers, and exert themselves to the utmost, that 'like precious faith' might be enjoyed by all mankind. 'And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap if we faint not.'

When our Saviour instructed the Jews concerning a profession of his name, he Christ continued to increase in numbers and said, 'and whosoever doth not bear his cross and come after me, cannot be my disciple;' and he illustrates his doctrine in these words; 'for which of you intending from Philadelphia in the United States, to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?' Whoever thinks of openly assuming the Christian character, ought to weigh well in his mind the duties which it enjoins, and the difficulties and dangers through which he may be called to pass If not prepared by divine grace to endure every hardship, and to value 'his father and mother, and wife and children, and brethren and sisters, yea, and his own life also, less than Christ, he is not worthy of Him. He must consider that he will be obliged to strive against the greatest of adversaries, the world, the flesh, and the devil, and that if he fail in his warfare, he will bring his

> In a word, all who do not love and obey the Gospel, 'choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin, for a season,' neg-DION. lect to count the cost.

> Extract of a letter from a clergyman in Georgia, to his correspondent in Washington City.

DEAR BROTHER,

Brother Compere visited the Ocmulgee Association, and presented his books and accounts to the subcommittee of the Board, under whose immediate care the Withington station is placed. These were quite satisfactory. He exhibited specimens of fighting. the writing of some of the pupils, and a letter addressed to the patrons of the institution, which were pleasing. This letter was Moseley, on the 11th of September. He from the same boy, from whose correspondence brother H. Holcombe copied one which appears in the Star of the 11th September. I think it would please many of the readers of the Star, and therefore I inclusive, \$3,083. Donations in clothing as transcribe it for the inspection and use of usual. the Editors. It stands thus:

WITHINGTON STATION, August 24.

DEAR FRIENDS,

I take this opportunity of writing a few lines to thank you for your kindness in fixing proposed that the two parties should and New Testament. They, who out of devolution, and New Testament. They, who out of devolution, desired it, were permitted to have a find the inconsistency of men is no less mandand the inconsistency of me

debauchee is quite averse to counting the may become useful to our nation. I should cost, when he pursues a course which will like to write a great deal more, but I am ses, undertook to prove that the mass and lentless fury against the Albigenses in the but is commonly very fond of raising a "hue guage. I hope you will pray for us, that transubstantiation were idolatrous and un-southern provinces of France,* their bre- and cry" against exertions for the promo- God may bless us, and enable you to keep

JOHN DAVIS.

Religious.

From the Boston Telegraph.

FACTS COLLECTED FROM THE MISSIONARY HERALD FOR NOVEMBER.

Bombay .- A letter from the Missionaries at this station, dated January 6, 1824, states that, since they last wrote, they had printed an edition of John's Gospel comprising 2,500 copies, and 3,500 copies of a tract containing forms of prayer, hymns, and the like. They were wishing to publish, as soon as practicable, new editions of Genesis, Luke, Acts, Romans, and onward, to the close of the New Testament. A printing office had been completed on the vacant ground adjoining the chapel. The number of schools had increased to 26, containing 1,454 scholars; and were receiving the encouragement and patronage of several English gentlemen resident at Bombay, among whom may be mentioned the Go-

Palestine Mission .- Extracts from Mr. Goodell's Journal, extend from Feb. 10, to April 2, 1824.-Walking on the terrace of the College at Antoora, Mr. Goodell counted 12 convents situated on the adjacent ele-vated peaks of the mountains. His feelings were strongly excited by the ringing of a bell (the only one he had heard in that country) which belonged to one of them; the sound of which, echoing sweetly among the mountains, recalled to his mind the churches, academies and colleges of New England.—The climate of Palestine in the month of February is extremely unpleasant; being little else than a constant suc-cession of rains, at the temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees of Fahrenheit. March, season, does the natural scenery form with True, there are those who bear the name of priests; but the Catholics perform their services in Latin, the Greeks in ancient Greek, the Jews in Hebrew, and the Turks in Arabic: so that scarcely any of the hearers can understand a sentence of what is uttered. Moreover, these unfaithful stewards never in any instance visit the people of their charge, for the purpose of communicating instruction and counsel, On the 20th of February, Mr. Goodell met with the Rev. Samuel Cooper, a Catholic priest, who was going on a pilgrimage to Jerusa-

Cherokees of the Arkansaw .- A letter from Mr. Finney, dated Dwight, June 30, represents the schools and the concerns of the mission generally, as encouraging and prosperous. The parents of the scholars are becoming more and more pleased with their remaining at the schools; and consequently a greater degree of improvement is observed. In some few instances, such an earnestness to become acquainted with the Gospel has been manifested by individuals among the Cherokees at this station, that they have willingly and patiently sat hour after hour, to hear its solemn truths own soul into jeopardy, and the cause of inculcated and explained. At one time, Mr. Finney was almost constantly employed in this way with five or six of them, from Sabbath morning to 12 o'clock on Mon-

> Cherokee Mission .- Speaking of a neighbourhood (at some distance from any missionary station) where he had been preaching as an Evangelist, Mr. Chamberlain says, 'The seriousness among the people appears to be on the increase; and I have a hope that some of them have passed from death unto life.' He remarks that, since last fall, there had not been, to his knowledge, any case of intoxication among the Indians in that neighbourhood; whereas they used to meet almost every week for frolics and all-night dances: -drinking whiskey and

> From the Choctaw nation intelligence has been received of the death of Mr. Samuel died happily, in the faith of the Lord Jesus, to whom he was eminently devoted.

> Receipts into the Treasury of the Board. from September 21st, to October 16th.

From the Christian Secretary. BAPTIST MISSIONS AMONG THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

lines to thank you for your kindness in fixing a Mission school in this nation, where I, ilton Baptist Missionary Society, the venewith many others, enjoy the privilege of in- rable Elder Joseph Cornell, of Galaway, struction. We have not many persons in N. Y. preached in the Baptist meeting-our nation who encourage us. Our fathers house in this city, and after divine service, are ignorant, and know but little of what read the circular of the Missionary Society. is good for us. They do not listen much to and in the evening a collection was taken good instruction, because they have been np in aid of the mission. While pleading led by wicked white people so long, and the cause of these hitherto too much nethey know not who are really friends to glected sons of the forest, the preacher rethem. I hope you will not give us up on lated an anecdote quite in accordance with account of their ignorance. All you good the true Indian character.—"Forty years position which so extensively prevails to people have had great compassion on us, ago, (said he,) I visited the Oneida tribe of indulge in self-gratification, at all hazards; and have been at great trouble with us, to Indians, to preach unto them Jesus and the

ments. ALS, HEL SHEP?

SHING

and Tr PARTS: VING.

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V. of the above ent Christian W Controversy wi HEYRY HEYWOOD ILL, D. D.

st Association work above st the United Ste BLICATION. wo large octavo s of 500 pages es subscribers in bo cents per volume, t two dollars and

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you are the tall trees, and we are the ber next, for that purpose, it was thought low trees; and we desire you to drop best not to appoint more Missionaries until among us some fruit that shall be pleasant after the above meeting." and beneficial to us. We desire to be taught, and to have our children taught, the arts of civilized life, and to learn about that Jesus who came into the world, and died to save sinners, for we too want to be saved." Ever since this interview, said he, I have felt a particular interest in their welfare.

The character, attitude, and theme, of this aged disciple, whose hoary locks had been bleached by the frost of nearly eighty winters, could not but interest the sympathies of his listening auditory.

The Hamilton Baptist Missionary Society, in the State of New York, have estabtished a mission among the Oneida Indians, in that State, which is in a flourishing condition. That tribe now consists of more Union. than 1100 souls, whose fathers were found in the revolutionary army.

The establishment now consists of a

Clergyman, who superintends the station, and acts as a missionary and agent for the Society; a carpenter, a blacksmith, with their families, and a school teacher.

The Society have thirty Indian children under their exclusive patronage, who are clothed, fed and taught at their expense.

The superintendent has hired land to farm the ensuing season, upon which the boys are taught in, and inured to, the labours of agriculture. The females are taught sewing, knitting, and spinning. In order to effect this, the wife of the superin tendent has established a school, in which, at certain hours, she gives the necessary instruction. Specimens of their work have been viewed with pleasure by the Board, as giving abundant proof of their activity and ingenuity. The parents appear at present satisfied, and the children contented. sewing society has also been formed at the station, which does the members much honour, and may serve as an encouragement to many others. A Missionary Baptist church was formed in March, consisting of twenty members, at the station, which it is hoped, will give much light to those that there sit in darkness.

This station claims attention, from the fact, that the whole establishment is upon land sold to the State by the Indians, and now owned by the Society, in the very heart of the nation; of course it is not subject to that ruthless touch, which removed the school from the Seneca tribe in such a wan-

ton manner last winter.

The Baptist mission among the Indians, un-der the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. M'Coy, is called the Carey station, and is located in the Michigan Territory, which is bounded North by Lake Superior, East by Lakes Huron, St Clair, and Erie, South by the States of Ohio, and Indiana, and West by the North West Territory.

The station under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Compere, is called Withington station, and is located in the State of Alabama, among the Creek Indians.

The station under the superintendence of the Rev. Messrs. Jones and Dawson, is called the Valley Towns station, and is located in the State of Tennessee, among the Cherokee Indians.

There is a school at Tinsawattee, in the Cherokee nation, under the direction of the Baptist Board of Missions. The Rev. Duncan O'Brian has been the teacher for some time past. Fifteen or sixteen persons, several of whom are natives, have been baptized. A Society has been formed in the Tugalo Association, for the purpose of aiding in the support of the school. The school has been a branch of the Valley Towns mission, but it is probable that it will be constituted the second station among the Cherokees.] -Star.

From the Southern Intelligencer.

EDGEFIELD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. This Association convened at Bethany, at Republican, on the 18th ult. The Association Sermon was delivered by the Rev. M. Todd. The Rev. Robert Carron was chosen Moderator, and M. Mims, Clerk. Letters were read from 28 churches. R. M. Todd, J. Landrum, B. Manly, A. Blocker, J. T. Coleman, and M. Mims, were appointed Delegates to the Baptist State Convention. The last Friday in December of this year is set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, on account of the decrease of ministers, the yellow fever in Charleston, the drought of the past summer, and the recent severe storm of wind and rain, which has destroyed in a great measure the remnant of the planter's hopes. And Friday, before the second Lord's day in May next, is to be observed as a fast day, with special reference to a revival of religion. Association earnestly hope that every church in union will establish Sunday schools, and attend to weekly prayer meetings. Union meetings were appointed as follows :- Dean Swamp, 5th Lord's day in January; Horn Creek, 5th Lord's day in May; Plumb such various obstacles between, that there is no prospect of it whatever.

They are so far removed, and there are counter the Pacha of Egypt; that the families of Hydra and Spezzia, apprehensive sermons are annually to be preached at the meetings of the Association, and collections taken up, to be applied to education purposes and domestic missions. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Gilgal, on Turkey Creek, Edgefield District, on Saturday before the third Sabbath in September. Collections for Association Fund, 856; Education Fund of State Convention, \$35; Foreign Missions, \$14. Bapfized last year, 187; received by letter, 56; restored, 16; expelled, 52; dismissed, 68; dead, 36; whole number of communicants, 2942; churches, 35; ordained ministers, 13; licensed preachers, 3.

From the New-York Religious Chro. iele. THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Held its annual session on the 20th and 21st ult. at Elbridge. The number of delegates present was large, and the business of the Convention transacted in a manner highly satisfactory to the friends of Zion.
"There had been paid into the Treasu-

ry during the past year 8705 23, and the same sum expended, leaving a balance of \$119 28, being nearly the same as last year. The Missionaries employed appeared to have laboured with zeal, faithfulness. and success. In the places where they have laboured during the past year, there principally, if not altogether, through their instrumentality. It being resolved to form a union if practicable with the Hamilton Missionary Society, and a meeting of the Convention and said Society being agreed of the meeting agreed of the meeting of the convention and said Society being agreed of grass, &c. made of grass and grace grass of the description, 44 males, 35 trees and grass trees, but that description, 44 males, 35 trees and grass trees, but that description, 44 males, 35 trees and grass trees, but that description, 44 males, 35

fall trees, and they were the low trees; now upon at Fenner, on the 24th day of Novem-

From the Christian Gazette.

We rejoice to perceive that the American Sunday School Union is gradually acquiring strength and permanency. The New-York Sunday School Union, embracing 57 schools, has recently voted itself auxiliary to the National Institution.

In September a Sunday School Union was formed in New-Hampshire, to extend through the State, and to be auxiliary to the Amercian Sunday School Union. It is also in consideration in the enterprising State of Massachusetts, to form a Sunday School Union for that commonwealth, to be auxiliary to the American Sunday School

From the New-York Religious Chronielc.

It will be remembered, that some months ago, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Agent of the American Colonization Society, sailed for the coast of Africa; to examine into the state of the American colony, established at Cape Mesurado, and to provide for the well-being of the settlers, &c. Mr. G. is just returned, snd a brief statement of the result of his visit, taken from the Philadelphia Recorder of Saturday last, will be found below. The same paper contains an article on the subject of African Colonization by Dr. Ayres, for three years the Society's Agent in Africa, embracing many important and interesting facts in relation to the subject which deserves general notoriety. As this communication has been inserted by Dr. A. in various papers, perhaps some of our readers may be already in possession of what we shall communicate; to all others the information will doubtless be acceptable.

Dr. A. remarks, that very unjustifiable and erroneous ideas prevail on the subject of the salubrity of climate at the colony. This he attributes in a great measure to the unfortunate season of the year, at which the first two expeditions arrived in Africa; and the injudicious location of the first set-

tlement.

Four expeditions, he says, have gone out since, containing more than three hundred individuals ;-these went at the proper season of the year, and to " the fine, healthy situation where the colony is now located," and but four adults and five chil-Iren of the whole number have died.

The soil of Africa is represented by Dr. A. as of extreme fertility on this part of the coast. The banana grows in the greatest perfection, and is cultivated almost without labour. It is a very good substitute for bread, and by planting this vegetable, two hours labour will produce food enough for a family of eight or ten persons for a year! Rice is abundant and cheap. It can be raised in any quantity, and at as low a rate as oats can be, in this country; sugar cane, too, 'abounds in Africa, and labourers may be obtained to cultivate it to any amount, from one man, to ten millions of men, for 24 cents a month each, and fed with only one quart of rice per day, which now costs but one fourth of a cent!"

Goats, hogs, and black cattle are plenty, fixed in the colony.

Dr. A. believes the expense of transportng colonists may be reduced to 15 dollars virtue." each, by the profits of a return cargo; in which case it will be less than the charge of a voyage to Hayti. The emigrants were transported for 26 dollars a piece.

The usual arguments in favour of the African colony are repeated; and there can be little doubt, should it be encouraged, whether its effects on this country should ever be sensible or not, that this settlement m y, in time, do immense service to the benighted and, on whose borders it is placed.

The Colonization Society intend presenting a memorial to the next Congress, praying their interference and aid. It is their intention to send out another expedition this fall, with emigrants, accompanied, if possible, by agents, physicians, and missionaries; and to effect this object they ask the assistance of the public.

From the Philadelphia Recorder.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, Agent of the Colonization Society, has just arrived in this city from the coast of Africa. He states that the colony at cape Mesurado is in encouraging circumstances. The natives have been peaceful, and there is no danger to be apprehended from them. The colonists felt no more fear of being attacked by the Ashantees, of whose proceedings at Cape Coast we have heard so much, than we do.

The colony has suffered for want of medical aid; but the deaths have been comparatively few, ten or twelve since March last, and those of ordinary diseases. Those who went out from Petersburg, under Waring, have erected houses, and are now conveniently accommodated. Considerable land, also, has been cleared, and the colonists, in general, have, on the whole, manifested great perseverance and industry. During the absence of Mr. Ashmun, who went to the Cape de Verd Islands for his health, they moved on harmoniously, under the direction of Lot Carey, Johnson, and Waring, three men of colour. Mr. Ashmun has since returned, and resumed his superintendence; his health being in a great measure restored. Mr. A. is spoken of as deserving great credit for his unwearied efforts for the good of the colony.

Land has been apportioned to the settlers,

and a satisfactory system of government established. The country is represented by Mr. G., as well as by all others, as being remarkable for fertility. Coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, indigo, may be cultivated to great advantage. Mr. G. brought with him a specimen of indigo raised by one of the colonists; also, of a peculiar kind of cotton, of a consistency like silk. Of this cotwhose name, on account of her character

ere made by the Foulahs.

co by in safety and prosperity. A antee war is entirely beyond the Sierra

Zummary of News.

FOREIGN.

England .- By the packet ship New-York, Capt. Maxwell, which arrived at York, Capt. Maxwell, which arrived at hada was at that time invested by 3500 fore paid by the civilized nations of New-York on the 2d inst. from Liverpool, troops, and a considerable quantity of Endand America, for a restricted on the land America, for a restricted on the land America, for a restricted on the land America. whence she sailed on the 2d ult. London dates to the 30th September have been re-

Mails for Carthagena, Laguira, Vera Cruz, and La Guayra, are to be sent from England monthly by the Jamaica packets. The exploring expedition, under Captain Parry, was left on the 4th of August, at the entrance of Hudson's Straits.

Mr. Canning had returned to London rom his visit to Ireland, where he was treated with great attention.

The duty on foreign wool has been reduced 3 pence per pound, and in December there is to be a further reduction of one penny per pound. The cotton trade of Belfast is rapidly in-

creasing. In September a vessel bound to New-York, had upwards of 263,000 yards The celebrated friend of civil and reliious liberty, Major Cartwright, died in

England, on the 23d September, in his 84th John Garrett, Esq. Alderman and gold-smith, has been elected Lord Mayor of

London, for the ensuing year. ingham, England, and is attributed to

Egyptian cotton.
The arrangements in England for the Steam Boat Line of packets to Nova Scotia, and the Canadian Settling Company, are rapidly proceeding to maturity.

The London Courier gives copious extracts from the American papers relative to the reception of General La Fayette, intermixed with unhandsome sneers and fabrications.

The Liverpool Mercury, in a better spirit, presents the following observations: General La Fayette, who is travelling in the United States, is every where received with the same enthusiastic welcome which marked his landing on the American shores. The public prints of that country (which we regret we have not room to quote) devote a large portion of their columns to the details of his interesting journey; and the deep feeling of patriotism and joy which his presence inspires, though to a cold observer it may appear romantically intense, must afford the veteran soldier of independence a gratification which monarchs might envy, and is highly honourable to the American character. We should think little indeed of country that could forget the services and cheap; and guinea grass so useful for of an early and disinterested friend-and pasture, thrives almost beyond credibility. he, too, a foreigner; and we should, per-Such are some of the favourable circum- haps, better compliment a free people by stances that would attend the settlers, once considering such a demonstration of nation, al gratitude as a matter of course, than by holding it up as an example of patriotic

> France.-The French papers are principally filled with details of the ceremonies attending the demise of Louis XVIII. The corpse, after having been exhibited to the public in the royal chamber, in a sitting posture, was removed to St. Denis, where it was to lie in an illuminated chapel for 30 days: masses for the repose of the dead being continually sung before it. The French are then to be treated to a grand coronation of Charles X.

The new King entered Paris from St. Cloud on the 28th, when all business was suspended n honour of the occasion.

Spain .- The last advices from Spain state, that the late Minister of War, (Santa Cruz) and the officers arrested with him, remained closely imprisoned. King Ferdinand was labouring under a severe attack of the gout.

Prussia.-The Prussian Government has ssued a decree, forbidding the matriculation of any student in the universities, until each student shall completely prove that he belonged to no secret association, and was connected with no revolutionary proceed-

Greece.-A letter from Napoli di Romania, dated August 1st, states, that the Provisional Government of Greece has been recognised by the whole Greek nation-that counter the Pacha of Egypt; that the families of Hydra and Spezzia, apprehensive of a visit from the Turks, had been transported to the Morea, as an asylum; and that about 40,000 men were about to sail from continental Greece, to assist the gallant and devoted defenders of those islands in resisting the anticipated invasion.

Letters from Alexandria state, that the Egyptian expedition had sailed against Greece from that port on the 7th of July. It is said to consist of 10,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry.

There are accounts from the Morea, of an attack made by the Turks on the island of Samos, which ended in the almost entire destruction of the Turkish expedition by fire ships and by the sword. The following account of the affair is said to be official.

Navarin, (in the Morea,) Aug. 31 .-The Ottoman fleet has effected a landing at Samos. The Greek fleet, commanded by Miaulis Vocos, arrived at the same time—a furious battle followed—the Greeks were victorious. The Turks lost one line of battle ship, 3 frigates and 30 gun-boats, which were either wrecked or destroyed by the Greek fire ships. All the Turks who landed were put to the sword.

Africa.-The ship Nearchus, at Saint John, from Liverpool, (the 15th Sept.) was ton, of a consistency like silk. Of this cot-ton, one of the colonists from this city, whose name, on account of her character, ported the cape Coast, Africa, who reported that the British forces had driven

ufactured gold, cotton, war utensils, &c. 6000 men in the action. As this intelli-scholarship in the Theological several of these were from the interior, and gence was received at Maracaibo from Bo-Princeton gota, from Quito, and from Guayaquil, it The visited Sierra Leone, and found that seems to be entitled to credit, the more especially as reports to the same effect have pears that 4.580.637 The pecially as reports to the same effect have pears that 4,580,637 pounds of a descriptions, were important pecially as reports to the same check. The descriptions, were imported into antee war is entirely beyond the Sierra also reached us from Cartnagena. The descriptions, were imported into one region; also there is no connexion circumstance of Bolivar having lost so many try, of which 3,133,443 pounds men, shows that the statements must refer pepper; and that 2,536,583 been exported during the both are governed by the British. On his way from Mesurado, Mr. G. spoke a vessel way from Mesurado, Mr. G. spoke a ves his flying infantry, and that a general en-gagement then took place. Callao, as well riod, supplied Italy and Malay than 2,000,000 of hours half as Lima, is stated to have fallen again into than 2,000,000 of pounds, besid the hands of the Patriots.

> Guatamala.-By a letter from St. John's 7th September, it appears there is a dread-7th September, it appears there is a dread per, within certain parallels of ful civil war raging in the interior of the amounts to 338 000 parallels of Republic of Guatamala. The city of Granada was at that time invested by 3500 glish property had been captured on the and America, for a zest to their day aroma to their bever

Havana.—It is is stated that Governor Vives had given orders to the Captain of the port to hand to him all papers from the United States, for his perusal, previous to the public inspection. The officers of police were bringing forward many of the disaffected citizens for imprisonment.

Emigration to Hayti.—The brig Robert pose of treating for the purchase Reade, Captain Haskell, sailed from New-York on Sunday last, for Aux Cayes, with a full complement of emigrants. As usual, a full complement of congressions to their than 20,000 acres, 3,000 of which departure, for the preservation of good order; a number of officers were chosen, and more are rich meadow land on by der; a number of officers were chosen, and inforce are the data and man a list of laws and regulations was drawn up of the Wabash. His object is communities upon it similar to the

A large number of coloured people have arrived at New-York from Providence, Rhode Island, with the intention of emigrating to St. Domingo.

British Captures .- The British gun-brig Dotterell, commanded by sailing-master engine, and having in tow the vessel Jones, has recently captured several Ameri- raised her; her hull and machin can fishing vessels, for an alleged violation The black fever has appeared at Not- of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. In addition to the number before taken, we learn that the schooner Sea Flower, of Addison, Maine, and two the Colombian service. A fleet of gar Sea Flower, of Addison, Maine, and the same government, was, not let other schooners, were captured by the Dotter school of the same government, was, not let the Harbour, Grand Manan, where they had put in, in distress the Sea Flower having split her sails and received considerable other damage in the easterly storm of that date. Her Captain, who gave the account, says, that in no instance had he fished in violation of the treaty, but was captured solely on the ground of being found in a harbour of Grand Manan. The crews were all taken out at Kent's Island, and the vessels sent to St. Andrews for adjudication. So numerous have these captures become, and so vexatious and expensive are the proceedings in the British Admiralty Courts, hat our government has been induced to and intended to remain a few weeks send an agent to Lubec, in Maine, to take Zacharies' plantation, and to proceed the testimony of our fisherman in the case, the western country on the first rise for the purpose of prosecuting such measures as shall protect them in the exercise for Europe. Eight thousand down

Piracy.—Captain Burns, of the schooner Providence, arrived at Philadelphia in twelve days from Havana, reports, that the mentioned in a London paper, that General Providence in England at school mentioned in a London paper, that General Providence is a London paper, that Control Providence is a London paper, that General Providence is a London paper, that General Providence is a London paper, that Control Pro day before he sailed, a letter was received from Matanzas, stating that one of the United States vessels, the Porpoise, (it is believed,) had captured a large piratical vessel having three boats in tow.

A letter from Havana, received in Philadelphia, under date of the 24th ult. states hat a report was in circulation at Havana, that an American schooner had been captured by the pirates, and all hands put to death except a Spanish passenger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emancipation of Slaves. The late Ju-lien Poydras, of Louisiana, had from 7 to 800 slaves on his seven plantations. In his will he bequeathed freedom to them all in this way-those who have attained the age of 60, must be instantly manumitted, and such of the others as shall attain that age before the end of 25 years, must be successively set free; each of them to have, when free, ten dollars a year for life: As to those who may die before the end of the 25 years, their children are to be set free when thirty years old. By the present law of that State, no slave can be emancipated before he is thirty years old.

Boundary Line .- A Montreal paper, of October 30, says-The commissioners for settling the boundary line, after deliberatng for three days, adjourned on Wednesday last. We understand that they have determined the line between this place and Lake Erie, but it appears, from what we have been enabled to learn, that some difficulties are in the way of the commissioners respecting some other portions of the country, where the line is to be fixed, which we hope may be amicably adjusted at their next meeting, without having recourse to the opinion of an umpire, agreeably to the articles at the treaty of Ghent, relative to the determining what is to be the exact boundary of the two countries. Messrs. Barclay, Dr. Bigsby, Hale, and Thompson, are employed on the part of the British government; and Gen. Porter, and Messrs. Furguson and Delafield, on the part of the United States. The latter gentlemen, we hear, left this place on Thurs-The former had not quitted the Mansion House yesterday.

Canal Revenue and Commerce. - Seventeen thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars were received by the collector at Albany, for canal toll during the month of October; and four hundred and forty boats cleared by him in the same month, laden with three thousand and sixteen tons of merchandise, besides iron castings, household furniture, and sundry articles not enumerated on the rates of toll. Vermont.-The Secretary of State has

communicated to the Legislature a return of the deaf and dumb persons in that State, agreeably to a late resolution; from which it appears, that in 47 towns, there are 79 American cotton. The writer to persons of that description 44. persons of that description, 44 males, 35

Importation of Spices - By the Hanse towns, and other port many, with more than half The whole annual production of amounts to 338,000 pikols, or 45,060 which sells for 89 a pikel. These an aroma to their beverage, and more than three millions of dollars article of black pepper alone.

Mr. Owen.-The Glasgow Mr. Owen.

Journal, has the following puring specting Mr. Owen, who arrive York, about a week ago.

"Mr. Owen set off from Derby to for the United States, for the expension celebrated settlement of Harmony including all the landed propers ings upon it. The property company dy under cultivation. About 180 be put in execution at Mother-well

Steam-boat Columbia. The see Columbia, which recently sunkner van's Island, has been raised, and at Charleston, under the operation injured, and damage estimated at 800

Colombia. - Messrs. Bower and Van at their ship yard, Kensington, will lay the keel (160 feet long) of a free

Harper's Ferry.-The comer the western abutment of a bridge ic Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, was lated Masonic ceremonies, on the 22dd 0.

Tertan Plaid .- A fine silk clock ed and woven in imitation of a Scoti tan, has been manufactured in Glastr Connecticut, and is intended as a pres President Monroe. Iturbide's Family .- Madame Iuni

family arrived at New-Orleans on ult. from Soto la Marina, via Bar She appeared to be in a bad state of ter, for a northern port, and thence annum are allowed by the Mexica ernment for the support of herself at mentioned in a London paper, that Ge Michelena, the Envoy from Mexica cently waited on Mr. Fletcher, the of General Iturbide in London, for the pose of inquiring into the situation children, and expressed his solicite their welfare. He said that he hall ders from his government, but well sonally undertake to defray their eye leaving them, nevertheless, subjects disposition of Madame Ituride. He the annual charge, and added, " them to have an education which wil able them hereafter to be useful to country."

Morality of Paris .- In Paris there at present nine public gaming home censed by the government, which are receives from them upwards of anile dollars. A keeper of one of these g houses cleared about one hundred and ty-three thousand dollars during the year. On an average, one suicide every day. It is considered that gas-the cause of this frequent self-murder

Medical Students .- At the late en ations in the University of Edinburgh gentlemen received the Medical The number of applicants was 149.

Diplomacy.-A confusion is generally says a London paper, in the rank of Diploic Agents. They speak of our Ambaum Naples and Stuttgard; whereasthem ish Embassies that exist at presentant in France, Austria, Russia, the Nether and the Ottoman Porte. The accent British Agents in other States are Me of the second order, i.e. Envoys Earn nary, who have usually the characteristics. Ministers Plenipotentiary; but these tions are not necessarily combined During the absence of the Ambassada Secretary of Embassy becomes a Minister Plenipotentiary, and in the potentiary of an Envoy, his Secretary of Legistreceived as Charge & Affaires. the Secretaries of Embassy and d tion, there are no public officers attoo our Missions abroad; the other goal bolonging to them have no official char

An Ambassador represents his Sun in his person and dignity; an Envoyed sents him in his affairs; and the Agents, as Charge d'Affaires, Consul Residents, or Commissioners, repres government in its affairs only.

John Wesley.—It is in contemplate erect in London a monument to the se ry of the late Rev. John Wesley, to of a spacious building for mission poses, and in which the great publications anniversaries may be held. measure was originated some month by several of the admirers of the factories of Methodism.

Egyptian Cotton.-A letter from seilles, dated the 7th of Septem National Advocate, states that the ple cotton from Egypt, continued at that place much to the injan

OVEMBER 13,

WASHINGTON URDAY, NOVEMI MISSION IN BUR

leasant intelligence f cceived at Philadelpl he ship Factor, in 10 The Burmese with no prospects of The British army hittagong, for the pur inction of forces in acceeded in capturing. al port of the Burn s from 30 to 40,0 Burmese, taking adv awal of the British hed Chittagong with a en, but hearing of the towards Ava. The d many of the mission

its of the war had bee missionaries here me several Catholic pries coon. But it is an ala on has been the seat of mission. A churc eighteen native conv 1. A printing office and a part of the ! en printed.

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e last accounts fro ve reason to believe, t ies, excepting Mr. Ho r. and Mrs. Wade, r the capture of Range are left in a distres ting the fate of the infant church. It ble, that the exaspe have been disposed e Lord is the graci wants, and we trust them, while " the ope, that our Christi arnestly for this mis will terminate our

a meeting of the Bos General Conventi omination, &cc. he v. O. B. Brown, Sep llowing resolutions colved, That the st n and about Boston ate a suitable perso be appointed Treas

reas, the various ar of the Convention rein concurrence with t acting in this place, ountry be brought in ad constant operation derable proportion of snation is carried on th n, whereby the great led for regular and co s with our missionar

Resolved, That the in and about Bosto equested to take the ice of the Burman N ccessary measures fo with missionaries, a tion report them to may be regularly app oard whenever, in the pedient and proper Asiatic or other fore ally, or oftener if ne hoard the probable ed for the mission unid Committee, that priated accordingly.
Resolved, That sa rized and requested oy such agent or age expedient, for the e ng funds and perfo ces as they shall dire reign missions; and a bjects of the Conver may offer. Resolved, That sa

ested to nominate to the erson in their vicinity tant Corresponding it shall be to condu relative to foreign Asiatic, and to cor to time, their condit Corresponding Sec Resolved, That all reign missions, and may be appropriated object, shall be place riation of the Board, Committee, to be dra ed as occasion may r Resolved, That all dirom our missiona proper for publication cated to the editor Baptist Magazine, an Luminary; that is, ed the duty of the C ry, and Assis;ant Se ological Semi

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THE STAB.

other ports in G an half a mil uction of black WASHINGTON CITY, TURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1824.

MISSION IN BURMAH. leasant intelligence from Burmah has recived at Philadelphia, by the arrithe ship Factor, in 107 days from Cal-The Burmese war was still with no prospects of its early termi-The British army had been drawn Chittagong, for the purpose of a geneinction of forces in Rangoon, which socceeded in capturing. Rangoon is the opal port of the Burman empire. It as from 30 to 40,000 inhabitants. mal of the British force, had apold Chittagong with an army of 50,nea, but hearing of the fall of Rangoon, d towards Ava. The British army ad many of the missionaries, who had erdered to execution by the Burmese

hemisionaries here mentioned may incamal Catholic priests, who resided But it is an alarming fact, that good has been the seat of the American at mission. A church, consisting of aghteen native converts, has been d. A printing office has been estabd; and a part of the New Testament been printed.

numbers. The publication of the official

als of the war had been suspended at

the last accounts from this mission. avereason to believe, that all the misnies, excepting Mr. Hough and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wade, removed to Ava, te the capture of Rangoon.

le are left in a distressing uncertainty ecting the fate of the missionaries, and the infant church. It is not at all imable, that the exasperated Burmans the Lord is the gracious protector of

MINT BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. The following resolutions of the Board of nages were adopted some time since, have been concurred in, by the Stand-Committee at Boston :

tameting of the Board of Managers owing resolutions were passed. wed, That the standing Commitn and about Boston be requested to

mate a suitable person in their vicinto be appointed Treasurer of the Conreas, the various and multiplied con-

of the Convention render it desirable, inconcurrence with the Board ordinaacting in this place, the labours and of our brethren in other parts of antry be brought into more immedind constant operation; and as a very detable proportion of the Asiatic trade station is carried on through Boston and thereby the greatest facilities are and for regular and constant communim with our missionaries in the East-

Resolved, That the Standing Comthe in and about Boston, be authorized wested to take the general superinof the Burman Missions-take all ssary measures for supplying that with missionaries, and after their exn report them to the Board, that may be regularly appointed-report to lent and proper to commence any diatic or other foreign mission-and, or oftener if necessary, to report and the probable amount of funds

hated accordingly.

Resided, That said Committee be ed and requested to appoint and uch agent or agents as they shall expedient, for the express purpose of ing funds and performing such other as as they shall direct, for the benefit m missions; and also to promote all tets of the Convention, as opportu-

solved, That said Committee be d to nominate to this Board a suitain their vicinity, to be appointed Corresponding Secretary, whose shall be to conduct the corresponrelative to foreign missions, particulatic, and to communicate, from time, their condition and prospects, orresponding Secretary.

Resolved, That all moneys collected gn missions, and all other moneys be appropriated by this Board, for shall be placed by regular apa of the Board, at the disposal of aittee, to be drawn by them and as occasion may require.

lved, That all intelligence reto the editors of the Amerit Magazine, and of the Latter Luminary: that is, it shall be con-7, and Assistant Secretary, each to

6. Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to communicate to the Board ceipts into the Treasury, and the objects to societies. which they may be designated by the donors, when such designation shall be made, and that the same be published in the Latter Day Luminary, and in the American Baptist Magazine.

7. Resolved, That the foregoing resolu- 303; total, 2973. tions be communicated to the Committee in and about Boston, with a request that they inform the Board, at as early a day as conwhich are specified; and, if so, that they shall take effect from the time of such notice being communicated to the Board.

8. Resolved, That on the concurrence of the said Committee with the propositions contained in the foregoing resolutions, the preamble with the resolutions be published, for the information of our brethren in other parts of our country, and that the same be communicated to our missionaries in Asia.

O. B. BROWN, Vice Pres. A true copy from the records.

JOHN S. MEEHAN, Recording Sec. pro tem.

Agreeably to the request of the Board, the committee 'nominated the Rev. Lucius Bolles, D. D. of Salem, as Assistant Corresponding Secretary; and the Hon. Heman Lincoln, of Boston, as Treasurer of the Convention. These gentlemen have been appointed by the Board.

These arrangements have given us much pleasure; and we anticipate the best results, both to the Burman mission, and to the general interests of the Convention.

MASSACHUSETTS BAPTIST EDUCATION SO-CIETY.

The Tenth Annual Report is published in the last number of the American Baptist Magazine. This Society has twenty-seven young men under its patronage, of whom twenty are pursuing a Collegiate course, and seven are devoted to English and theological studies. The beneficiaries are required to refund one-half the amount allowed them, without interest, after finishing their studies, and if not then paid, to pay interest at the rate of six per cent.—The amount received, during the year, was \$2611 57; the expenditures were \$2761 86.

CALCUTTA BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

On the 23d of December last, the chilhave been disposed to injure them. dreneducated by the Benevolent Institution, were examined by Dr. Marshman, the Segrants, and we trust that his arm de-d them, while "the heathen raged." ly respectable company. The general aphpe, that our Christian brethren will pearance, and the evident progress, of these amestly for this mission. The next poor children, about 250 in number, of whom will terminate our suspense on the between 80 and 90 were girls, were very pleasing.

REVIVALS.

A letter to the publisher of the Star, dated Bertie county, North Carolina, September, 10th, says-" The revival of religion is yet spreading in this county. On the third Lord's day of last month, I baptized General Convention of the Bap- 20; and on the 4th Lord's day of the same Denomination, &c. held at the house month, elder Ross baptized 44 persons.
Rev. O. B. Brown, September 27, 1824, There have been baptized, in this county, There have been baptized, in this county, during the present year, nearly 500 per-

From a brother in Ohio, we learn, that there are considerable additions made to one of the Baptist churches in Cincinnati. He says-"We continue to prosper in our church capacity. Last Lord's day week, (October 9th) sixteen were baptized, and more are inquiring the way to the kingdom. May the good work continue and in-

By a letter just received from an indefatigable labourer in the gospel vineyard, we learn that there is a precious revival in the town of Palmyra, (N. Y.) He says: "It is hoped that as many as an hundred have recently experienced a change of heart."

In Michigan Territory, where, until very recently, there was but one labourer of our denomination, (brother McCoy, missionary at the Carey station,) the prospect of raising up churches to serve the living God, is whenever, in their opinion, it may brightening. Several pious and devoted servants of the cross have, within a few months, been added to the Carey station; and brother Elkanah Comstock, acting unand brother Elkanan of the New-York Mis-def fig the mission under the direction der the patronage of the New-York Mis-sionary Society, is about to settle for a sea-sionary Society, is about to settle for a season in Pontiac, 16 miles from Detroit. Whilst he was at Pontiac, a month or two ago, on a visit, fifteen joined the church there in one day, and a number more, it was expected, would be added very soon: some by letter, and some by being buried with Christ in baptism.

A letter, published in the last number of the American Baptist Magazine, gives an account of a revival in Southbridge, (Mass.) During the past year, 40 persons are supposed to have shared in the gracious work, 27 of whom were baptized, and joined the Baptist church. For several years previously, there had been occasional additions. the gout. But a consequent account of The church was constituted in February, his reception at the Court House, proves this 1817, consisting of 27 members. The pre- to have been a mistake. We also undersent number is 87.

gives information of a revival in that vici- between himself and Mr. Jefferson was very nity. "Since May last (says the writer) affecting; clasped to each other's arms for 106 have been baptized into one church in several minutes; and that on Friday, the

RECORD OF ASSOCIATIONS.

(Vir.) August 13.—Churches, 15, Ministers, of La Fayette. It has even become ne-

of the kind referred to, without any delay. minutes. Recommended the Luminary and so grown upon his hands, that it will require monthly statements of the amount of re- ty, advising the churches to form auxiliary

> Ocmulgee .- Held at Murder Creek meeting-house, Jasper county, (Geo.) September 4.-Churches, 62; (20 of which are marked as dismissed;) Ministers, 28; baptized,

Yellow River .- A new Association, formed at Harris' Springs, Newton county, venient, whether they agree to take upon (Geo.) September 18. The churches comthemselves the performance of the duties posing it were dismissed from the Sarepta and Ocmulgee Associations. Churches, 20; Ministers, 12; total, 662.

> Edgefield .- Held at Bethany, (S. C.) September 18.-Churches, 35; Ministers, 16; paptized, 187; total, 2942. Recommended Star, Luminary, and Southern Intelligencer.

Boston .- Held at Boston, (Mass.) September 15 .- Churches, 38; Ministers, 33; baptized, 156; total, 3881.

Tate's Creek .- Held at Round Top meetng-house, Madison county, (Ken.) August 28.—Churches, 25; Ministers, not designated; baptized, 57; total, 1650.

Niagara .- Held at Hartland, (N. Y.) June 16. This was the first meeting of this Association .- Churches, 9; Ministers, 8; total, 339.

Ontario .- Held at Gorham, (N. Y.) Sepcember 22.—Churches, 48; Ministers, 36; Star and Luminary.

Shiloh .- Held at Mount Carmel meetinghouse, Luray, Shenandoah county, (Vir.) 23; baptized, 422; total, 2227.

Elkhorn.-Held at Providence, Jessamine county, (Ken.) August 14.-Churches, 30; Ministers, 17; baptized, 111; total, 3753.

We take the liberty to suggest to those who prepare the minutes for the press, the propriety of stating, in a separate paragraph, the number of churches, of ministers, and of persons baptized, together with the total number, the net gain or loss, and any other interesting statistical facts. It is desirable, that information on these points be communicated to the public; but it cannot in all cases be gathered from the minutes, as they are now, for the most part, arranged.

FOWDOINHAM ASSOCIATION.

The "Maine Baptist Herald" says: "The whole number of members, added the past rear to the churches in this Association, was 458; there were only 24 deaths. Several churches have been blessed with abundant showers of Divine grace. Those most faoured were in Winthrop, Hallowell, Readfield, Sidney, Litchfield, Bowdoin, Lisbon, and Jay. In the Lincoln Association 531 were added by baptism.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Auxiliary Societies, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. McKenny, Agent of the parent Society in Washington, have recently been organized at the following places. viz: Hampton, Smithfield, and Suffolk, in Virginia; Murfreesborough, N.C.; and one in Sussex county, Virginia.

THANKSGIVING.

Thursday, December 2d, has been set apart, for thanksgiving and prayer, in the States of Vermont and Rhode Island.

" RE-BAPTISM."

We republished, a few weeks since, a aragraph, which stated, that several instances of re-baptism had occurred in the Baptist church, at Nobleborough, (Maine.) The Rev. Phinehas Pillsbury, the Pastor of the church in question, has publicly contradicted the report, declaring, that "not one person has joined the church that had ever been excluded, nor a single person re-

TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

We have mentioned, in another part of our paper, the appointment of the Hon. Heman Lincoln, of Boston as Treasurer of the Board. The late Treasurer, Thomas Stokes, Esq. of New-York, resigned the office, in consequence of his infirm health. The Board of Managers have adopted a disinterested services.

MONUMENT TO BARON DE KALB.

The citizens of Camden, (S. C.) have determined to erect a monument to the memory of General de Kalb, and to invite General La Fayette to lay its corner stone.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

We had a report, says the Richmond Enquirer, that the General had been detained at Goochland Court House by an attack of stand by private letters, that he arrived at Another letter, from Woodville, (N. Y.) Monticello on Thursday-that the meeting our missionaries, of a charac-for publication, shall be com-to the alian melligence re-our Association, and I have lately baptized "Nation's Guest" was to visit Charlottes-ville, the University, &c.—The whole country, joyous, and animated .- A short repose amidst the classic retreats of Monti-Albemarle.-Held at Ballenger's Creek, cello must prove a great relief to the spirits

communicate to the other any information 8; other particulars are not stated in the cessary to him; for his correspondence has Star, and the Baptist General Tract Socie- some exertion to get through it. His letters from Europe and various parts of the United States had accumulated to about 600; and two-thirds of these will require

DIPLOMATIC.

General Alvear, the Minister from Buenos Ayres, and his Secretary, Colonel latest date is February 19, several months Yriarte, left Washington last week, to re- earlier than the reported capture of Ranturn home. We understand (says the Na- goon. No information from the latter city tional Journal) that Gen. Alvear has been has been received. appointed Commander in Chief of the army ordered to take the field in February next, against the Royalist Spaniards in Peru. Col. Yriarte will also have command put up a temporary board-building for his in the expedition, as Engineer; in which residence, and for the accommodation of a department he sustains the character of peculiar merit.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

American Entomology.-The following otice we extract from the Philadelphia National Gazette.—Thomas Say, Esq. Pro-fessor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania, has undertaken an extensive work, entitled " American Entomology, or Description of the Insects of North America." It will be comprised in five volumes octavo, and illustrated by coloured figures from original drawings executed from nature by the Professor, whose reputation and knowledge in the department of Natural History equal at least those of any other American savant. As an Entobaptized, 140; total, 3395. Recommended mologist he is without a rival. We have before us the first volume of the series, and are struck with its excellence in every respect.-Independently of its scientific merits, it is admirable as a specimen of American September 3 .- Churches, 23; Ministers, art in engraving and typography. As such, it deserves and will receive a place in every library, in the formation of which, taste, patriotism and the love of elegance have a share. The plates, text, and paper, possess the utmost beauty. The work is sold by Mr. Anthony Finley, at five dollars the volume, -a price by no means ex-

> Pyrotechny .- Mrs. Cutbush, the widow of the late Professor Cutbush, of the Military Academy at West Point, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a new work by her late husband, entitled, "A System of Pyrotechny, comprehending the Theory and Practice, with the application of Chemistry, designed for exhibition and for war-in four parts. Containing an account of the substances used in fire works, -the instruments, utensils, and manipula-tions-fire works, for exhibition-and military Pyrotechny, adapted to the military and naval officer, the man of science, and ar-

Revolutionary State Papers .- A volume of revolutionary state papers has been published in Massachusetts by Mr. Bradford, late secretary to that commonwealth: we wish that the impulse given by this work might be followed up by similar publications from the whole of the original thirteen United States. These papers have now bef published, constitute the best history of Court, of that county. the hopes and fears, the joys and despondencies of that perilous period. They are written in a style of plain, unadorned Roman dignity, and may be consulted by a student with equal pleasure and profit, whether he regard them as historical documents or models of fine writing.

Paul Jones .- We are informed (says the National Intelligencer,) that Mr. Sherburne, of the Navy Department, intends shortly to publish an authentic Journal of the cruises of this celebrated commander, during the Revolutionary War. This Journal, which Mr. Sherburne has now in his possession, was written by the Hon. Elijah Hall (at present the naval officer at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who was one of his Lieutenants, his confidential friend, and the only surviving officer that sailed with him during his cruises,) under the immediate inspection of Captain Jones, and contains every occurrence that took place from day to day-also the correspondence between them, and a correct list of our navy in 1776, '77, '78, '79, and '80—the names of the ships, where built, rates, and command-

Revolutionary Memoirs .-- We learn (says the Boston Centinel) that John Brazen Davis, Esq. of Boston, is engaged in preparing for publication a biography of the distinguished revolutionary patriot Alexander Scammel, for three years Adjutant General of the Continental Army. He has already received from the family of Colonel Scammel many interesting original letters and other materials for the proposed biography. It is hoped that any person possessed of facts connected with the life of this much loved officer, will transmit them to Mr. Davis.

ORDINATION.

On the 16th of October, Dr. LOYAL FAIRMAN, a member of the Baptist church of Whitewater, Hamilton county, (Ohio) vote of thanks, for his faithful, able, and was ordained to the work of the ministry. Sermon, by the candidate, (before ordina-tion) from Col. ii. 9, 10.—" For in Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily And ye are complete in Him which is the head of all principality and power." Consecrating prayer, by Elder Lewis Dewese, of Indiana; right hand of fellowship and charge, by Elder Samuel Harris, of Indiana; concluding benediction by Elder Mo-ses Horneday, of Ohio.

CONSTITUTION AND ORDINATION.

On the 3d inst., a new church was consti-uted at Dedham, (Mass.) and Mr. SAMUEL ADLAM, called to be their Pastor, was ordained. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Cookson; sermon, by Rev. Mr. Wayland; ordaining prayer, by Rev. Joseph Grafton; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Ballard; charge, by Rev. Dr. Baldwin; address to the church, by Rev. Mr. Sharp.

Columbian College.

THE next semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Columbian College will be held at the house of the President, on Wednesday, the 8th day of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President of the Board, ENOCH RETNOLDS, Sec'y.



BURMAN MISSION.

Since the article in a preceding column was written, we have been furnished with the substance of several communications just received from the missionaries at Ava. The

Dr. and Mrs. Judson had located themselves in Ava. The health of Mrs. Judson was in an improved state. Dr. Judson had female school. He solicits assistance from the Board to erect a brick building, as a greater security from the ravages of fire, which in Ava are frequent and fearful. Dr. J.'s letter is dated February 19, 1824. He was six weeks on his journey from Rangoon to his present residence. From recent occurrences, it may be supposed, that the Emperor had become less friendly to fo reigners; the missionaries, however, express no apprehension as to their personal

Dr. Price, in his letter of January 28, observes, that he was superintending some mechanical arrangements that appeared. highly acceptable to the king. His house was nearly completed, and the king seemed gratified with its situation and appearance, and expressed his desire that similar ones might be built on the Golden River. Dr. Price had nearly become master of the spoken language.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev Mr. Lynd, the Rev. THOMAS BARTON, of Pennsylvania, to Miss MARGARET SAMPLE, of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. E. Alen, at the residence of Commodore Rodgers, Captain AL XANDER S. WADSWORTH, of the United States' Navy to Miss Louisa J. DENNIson, sister of Mrs. Rodgers

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Wells Andrews, John A. Stewart, Esq to Miss Eliza, daughter of William Dunlap, Esq. all of Alex-

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. M'Cormick, Mr. John M. Sansbuar, to Miss Willey Ann FOWLER, both of Prince George's county, Ma-

DIED,

On Sunday morning last, of a pulmonary complaint, after several years affliction, Miss MARTHA CLEMENTS, eldest daughter of Mrs. Christiana Hamilton, of this city. On the 27th ult. in the 56th year of his age.

OBERT YOUNG, for many years a resident come historical documents; and they would, of Alexandria, and late Judge of the Orphan's

At his residence, near Harmony, Pa) on the 21st ult. Dr Hanson Catlett, Post Surgeon in the army of the United States. At New-York, suddenly on the 3d ult. Capt. EDWARD TRENCHARD, of the Navy.

At his residence in Cooper county, Missourithe Rev. Luke WILLIAMS, a worthy, pious, and successful preacher of the Haptise society. Mr. Williams was born in the western part of Virginia. While a boy, and for some time after he settled in the world, he was a hardened sinner, opposed to Jesus Christ and the Gospel plan of salvation. But he was renewed by sulmighty grace, united with the Baptist church. and soon commenced preaching, in which se rvice he laboured with unwearied fidelity at id success. He emigrated to the Boon's Lick se ttlement at an early period, and though mo st flattering prospects of wealth opened to the early emigrant, he resisted every temptation to become entangled in the things of this world!. His labours in publishing the Gospel, and plant :ing churches in these infant settlements, wer e incessant. Swimming creeks on horseback to arrive at his appointments, was a common exer :cise in his travels. The Gospel standard was planted by him on the extreme western boustdaries of the state. In the great revival two years since, his labours were abundant, and the divine blessing followed. Professors of every denomination love his character, and his memory is revered by all. He left a wife and ten children, in destitute circumstances, but God will provide for them.

REPORT OF DEATHS, In the City of Washington, during the month of October, 1824. Bilious Fever Typhus do. Do. do. (coloured) Consumption . Cholera Dropsy Decay Do. (coloured) Worms Unknown, (coloured) Still-born, Adults By order of the Board of Health.

Wholesale Prices Current. WASHINGTON CITY, NOVEMBER 13.

	ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
No.	Bacon	lb.	- 78	- 8
d	Candles	66	- 10	- 12
I	Cheese	66	- 7	- 9
1	Coffee, best	44	- 18	- 20
	- common -	"	- 16	- 18
1	Corn meal	bush.	- 50	I PRO
	Flour	barrel	5 00	
1	White wheat -	66	5 25	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
1	Lard - · ·	1b.	- 9	- 10
	Lime, (Thomaston) retail	cask	1 75	100
3	Molasses	gall.	- 28	(E.S. (E.)
J	Oil, winter -	"	- 55	F 25.0
9	Salt	sack	3 00	A TOTAL
3	Sugar, best	cwt.	11 50	12 50
ì	common	16	9 00	1
į	Whiskey, common -	gall.	- 25	_ 97
j	- old	66	- 45	11950

Doctry.

From the Literary and Evangelical Magazine. WORDSWORTH'S POEMS.

Ma. Entron.-I have been pleased to ob serve, that a writer in the North-American Review has turned the attention of the public to the Poems of Wordsworth. I have often wondered why the enterprising booksellers of our country have not long ago put it in the power of our countrymen to read the productions of that extraordinary man. The reason, perhaps, is to be found in the literary influence of the Edinburgh Review over the understandbeyond a doubt, the most intellectual and original poet of his age; and his works abound in tofty sentiment, in beautiful description, and in a deep and touching pathos, scarcely to be equalled, certainly not surpassed by any other writer. I do not purpose now to pursue this subject. These very few remarks are intended simply as a preface to the following brief the purpose of filling up an unoccupied corner all that I see around me. of your work.

I have seen A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract Of inland ground, applying to its ear The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell; To which, in silence hushed, his very soul Listened intensely; and his countenance soon Brightened with joy: for murmurings from

Were heard, -sonorous cadences, whereby, To his belief, the monitor expressed Mysterious union with its native sea. Even such a shell the universe itself Is to the ear of faith; and there are times I doubt not, when to you it doth impart Authentic tidings of invisible things; Of ebb and flow, and ever enduring power; And central peace, subsisting at the heart Of endless agitation.

Miscellany.

PROMISING INDICATIONS IN INDIA. Extract from a Speech at a Missionary meeting in London, by one of the Calcutta

I solicit your indulgence, while I comply with the call made upon me to state the result of the observations which I have made during my residence in Bengal.

For six years I have travelled annually 3000 miles. I have therefore, enjoyed many opportunities of visiting your missionary establishments in that part of India; and as a member of your Calcutta Corresponding Committee, I have made it my study to become familiar with the labours of your missionaries; and it affords me unspeakable satisfaction to be able to state at they are zealously employed in doing all in their power to win souls to Christthat they display a consistent Christian walk-and that they are blessings to the country in which they dwell.

This meeting will naturally wish to know of evangelizing the heathen. I am of opinion that the best interests of this Society reone may be misled when I state my firm belief that the labours of this Society have been attended with much benefit to India, I must be understood as comparing its present The heathen parents, who would this Institution. have been offended at the offer of a Bible or of any instruction, are now contented that

your missionaries should teach their children the oracles of God. I have seen young and have heard them reply to questions put to them, in a manner which shows that what they read. A spirit of inquiry, for-Almighty, spread itself over the land; and man's Daughter." many are now desirous of learning what is contained in the sacred books of Europeans. A degree of confidence is now reposed in "The author of 'The Dairyman's Christians, which formerly would not have Daughter' has this morning heard that rebeen credited; and not only are the sons of ligious impressions were produced in high Hindoos sent to mission schools, but their life from the perusal of that tract, and I the wives of the missionaries! I have seen that highly-gifted lady, Mrs. Wilson, sur-

I have heard magistrates observe, that a marked difference is perceptible respecting the Brahmins. They formerly entered Courts of Justice-noisy, insolent, overbear-ing-demanding the utmost deference to their testimony, whoever might be the witnesses on the other side, and ready to contradict representations of these men; but formidable, and their falsehoods are often

to the increase of their numbers .- This is

the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our

I have often heard this question proposed, Whether the light of the Gospe! could correct the moral turpitude of the Hindoos; or whether breaking the iron sway of Brahma would not sink them still lower in the scale of society; but this meeting knows that the grace of God in the heart of a Hindoo will lead to holiness of life. I have the wall in seen the trial made. I have met with com- made one in their assemblies." munities of native converts; and I have been told by magistrates, that those professing Christianity within their districts were marked by their peaceable and quiet demeanour; not a single instance had occurred of their being prosecuted in courts of

communicated to them.

the fields; and jackals and dogs collected in vast numbers, devouring the victims of that hideous superstition. If this assembly could behold such a sight, how would it stimulate them to redouble their exertions to communicate to the Hindoos the glad tidings of great joy.

From the American Tract Magazine. Addresses at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Religious Tract Society of London. [Concluded.]

REV. LEGH RICHMOND.

gize for my absence last year. I have so often enjoyed those meetings, that I should seem to have lost the very principles of the ing and taste of this nation. Wordsworth is, tracts we circulate, if a trifting cause had kept me at a distance. It was a cause which, while it reminds me of the lapse of degree in correspondence; but, as I am cation at that institution, from its establishonce more permitted to meet your assembly, I would say, that the affections former- this number there were from ly excited, connected with this meeting, and Yale College with this Society, and with the great princi- Dartmouth ple of the circulation of tracts, are again Middlebury extract from The Excursion, which I send, for renovated by all that I have heard, and by

"I have been highly gratified in hearing Harvard the address of Dr. Morrison; it marked a Hamilton faithful missionary labourer. Need I add The remaining nine were not educated at that I rejoice to hear of the progress of the any college.

Paris Tract Society."

instances of the utility of tract distributions ent parts of the United States, 8 as profeswhich he had personally witnessed .- He had visited the Giant's Causeway in Ireland; while standing on the Basaltic Coaround him; among whom he distributed cupation of the remainder, were principaltracts, and obtained, in exchange, many of ly unknown to the compiler of the catathose wretched and vile publications which logue. are actively disseminated.-He referred to the contents of the tracts, and said, that he never felt more tranquillity of heart, or a more pleasing anticipation of the happiness to be revealed hereafter, than one evening during this excursion, while lying on the deck, he enjoyed the calm serene around, reading some of the publications of the Society, and reflecting upon the truths they declare.]

"Some time since, when I was in the Isle of Wight, a friend proposed to erect memorials on the graves of the Young Cottager and the Dairyman's Daughter. On the grave of little Jane, a stone was placed. Many hundred were present; and the tract of 'The Young Cottager' was distributed under the window where she died. Upwards of one thousand persons, men, women and children, came to receive copies of that very tract. I only mention this, that every one may be led to pray that the distribution made under such circumstances may be accompanied by the divine blessings. I have reason to believe that it has; and I can mention that one of the tracts then distributed, was made useful to an aged female. I rejoice to be able to add, hat she, though advanced in years, became as a little child, and was made one in spirit lishment of the Seminary to the present with the Cottager.

HON. BAPTIST NOEL.

"I had not the least intention when I entered this room, to say any thing in behalf of this interesting Institution; but I feel in the situation of those gentlemen already mentioned, who accepted the invitation of the visible progress made in the great work their commander to retire to the hill from whence they might survey the conflict; with this difference, that though I have not quire much caution on this subject. That no been engaged in the thick of the combat, and have only been a distant observer, I shall now be glad to dash forward and join your ranks; and I would say that it is in-

"These little messengers of mercy are received and read by those who would not Bible; they serve as an introduction to the Brahmins reading the Bible in your schools; bock of God, to which they point the attention of every one. In a family of distinction, in which religion has been remarkably they not only remember but understand progressive, the origin is to be ascribed, in connexion with another circumstance, to is religion, and on this he remarksmerly unknown, has, by the blessing of the that most interesting tract, the 'Dairy-

REV. TIMOTHY EAST. in a family in humble life, now attendants and want of funds is the only impediment a short time before she departed into the gion." invisible world, had that tract put into her hand by one of her children; she read it; she died in the faith of the Gospel. She bequeathed it to her grandson; he read it, and felt its power, and is now walking in all the commandments of our Lerd Jesus Christ. I have also another attendant on amounts to 45,523. my ministry, who was converted by reading the tract called 'Sabbath Occupations.' About the same time I also had the happinow the frown of a Brahmin is no longer ness to receive into our number a man who had been a known infidel. He was passing along the streets, when his attention was arrested by one of your broad sheets pasted against the wall, entitled, 'Lafidelity and Christianity contrasted.' He read it; he could not join his infidel companions that night; they visited him the next morning, and inquired the reason of his absence; he told them to go and read the paper against -lane; and he no longer

From Osterwald's Christian Theology.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

The dissolution of the world will be effected by fire. It has been believed among justice, while they complained of nobody; the heathen, that the world would not aland, to myself, men of this description have ways endure. The Apostles often speak of part of the whole; and the situation of the expressed themselves truly grateful that the end of all things; but there is a most inhabitants was such as might have been exthe glad tidings of the Gospel had been ancient and constant tradition concerning But I must remind you, my Lord, that ble, Antiq. B. 1. Chap. 3 that Adam prethese are but gleams of light in the midst of the spiritual darkness! India still calls on once by fire, and again by a deluge. The you to redouble your efforts, in sending la-bourers to dig up the fallow-ground.

Stoicks Heraclitus, Empedocles, and the ancient Indian philosophers the Brackmans, It has been stated, erroneously, that the taught the conflagration of the world. Worship of Juggernaut has decreased. It is

Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur affore

coeli, Ardeat, et mundi moles operosa laboret.

"Remembering in the fates a time to When sea, and land, and air above shall

burn. And all this well framed world to ruin turn.'

Seneca mentions the event; the Sybils and Druids taught it, and among the people of Siam, the Canary Islands, and various "I am glad of this opportunity to apolo- parts of America, the belief of it has been

From the New-York Observer.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. From the triennial catalogue of the Theological Seminary at Andover, just publishtime, will at the same time, justify my ab- ed, it appears that the whole number of sence. I was with you in spirit, and in some young men who have completed their edument in 1809 to the present time, is 335. Of

Union Bowdoin Princeton 53 Burlington Williams 48 Jefferson (Pa.) 1 24 Brown Glasgow 20

Of the whole number, 165 are marked in [Mr. R. then proceeded to relate various the catalogue as settled ministers in differ-

sors in our colleges, 25 as missionaries in foreign countries, and among the American Indians, and 24 as missionaries to our deslumns, a number of persons had crowded titute settlements. The residence and oc-

> The following is a list of the missionaries to foreign countries :-

Gordon Hall - - Bombay Adoniram Judson -Burmah *Samuel Newell -Bombay *James Richards -Ceylon *Edward Warren do. Benj. C. Meigs do. Daniel Poor do. Alfred Wright Choctaws Allen Graves Bombay Cyrus Kingsbury Choctaws John Nichols Bombay *Levi Parsons Palestine Pliny Fisk do. Miron Winslow Ceylon Levi Spaulding do. Hiram Bingham Sandwich Islands Jonas King Palestine Asa Thurston Sandwich Islands Palestine Isaac Bird William Goodell do. Daniel Temple -*Samuel Moseley American Indians John C. Brigham -South America William Richards Sandwich Islands Edmund Frost Bombay The following table shows the number of graduates for each year, from the estab-

1809- 4 1815-18 1820-28 1810-32 1816-10 1821-30 1811-21 1817-20 1822-28 1812-12 1818-17 1823-24

1813-14 1819-22 1824-32

1814 - 24*Dead.

THE CONDITION OF HAYTI.

The National Gazette, of Philadelphia, published an interesting letter from Mr. dles, holy water, &c. If, as soon as you Granville, which was intended as a reply to cumbent on every one who calls himself the a letter from New-York, lately published, state with what it was twenty-five years friend of man to support the interests of containing some objections to a colonization in Hayti.

Mr. Granville ranges the objections under the following heads, as relating in some way open so great and so grave a book as the to these various subjects: Religion, Population, National Strength; the instability of the government, and the non-recognition by France. The following abstract of his letter will furnish a view of his most important statements and remarks. The first subject

"I have said and repeated, that among us toleration is universal; and in saying so am but the mere echo of our constitution.

Religion is the elder sister of legislation, and they exercise authority over different portions of the same empire; but as we do not recognise the right of primogeniture, life from the perusal of that tract, and I the distinction in their powers is not allowdaughters also are sent to be instructed by have the gratification to say, that the read- ed to prevent a good understanding being of that tract originated the same effects tween them. It must therefore be never forgotten on either side, that the judge is not rounded by her numerous female scholars; on my ministry. An aged grandmother, the law, and the minister is not the reli-

> On the subject of population, Mr. Gran-ville states, that he has lately received the it was the means of her conversion; and results of a new census taken in Hayti, which gives 935,335 as the population of the republic, among which is included the National Guard of 113,323 men. Her standing army, not included in this estimate,

The extent of the Island, though differently stated by many writers, is thus given by the Count du Chastenet, according to observations made in 1784 and 85. It is 160 leagues long from east to west, and from 60 to 70 broad from north to south; with a surface of 40,000 square miles, without including any of the islands on the coast. The population of this extensive country has been much retarded by the war with France and intestine divisions, as well as by the pastoral manner of life which for a time prevailed throughout the greater part of the

island. A brief view of the state of things. produced in different places by the different policy pursued by Christophe, Petion, and the Spaniards, will furnish some useful hints on the present condition of the island, as well as its prospects under the existing go-

The part where Christophe reigned is on the northern coast, aid embraces one sixth pected under the worst Roman Emperors. They were all obliged alike to labour at the fortifications continually erecting for the security of the power which oppressed them; and the under officers of the government were allowed as little respite as the common people, who were all forced into this employment, even to the old men, the wobut two years since, that I saw at least one buildred thousand persons worshipping that world will hereafter be set on fire. And Ovid;

I saw the dead lying in the roads and Ovid; men and the children. This region, al-

The part of the country inhabited by Spaniards is no less remarkable for the fer-Quo mare, quo tellus, universaque regio tility of its soil than for the indolence of its population, and contains only 61,468 souls; while the remaining division, which enjoyed the government of Petion, although forming in extent only one-sixth of the island, contains, according to the census, no fewer than 506,146—a greater number than all the other five-sixths—notwithstanding that a considerable emigration has recently taken place towards the northern parts. These differences are attributed by Mr. Granville, with every appearance of justice, to the different policy and habits of the different re-gions; and he states that he shall soon be able to lay before the public the reports of the Secretary of State for the last five years, which will place the subject in a still more striking point of view, and show what powerful causes have operated to retard population in Hayti.

In reply to the objection that Hayti has not been recognised as an independent power, the eloquent writer remarks: "We have broken off all communication with the islands of our archipelago; and without leaving our territory, we dispose of our productions, purchase the products of foreign manufactories, and see in our own ports the ships of England, the United States, Germany, Sweden, the Hanseatic towns, and even of that power whose national pride has so long refused to allow us to escape from its control, but which does not blush to borrow the flags of other nations to trade with us. If our government is not acknowledged, it is because we prefer to remain as we are.—Trahit sua quemque volun-tas.

"We are not recognised by any body and yet we are recognised by the whole world. If our independence were publicly acknowledged by France, we might buy and sell to the amount of some millions more; but we should not be the more independent."

From the Delaware Circular. PROGRESS OF LIBERAL SENTIMENTS.

The Rev. William Hogan, formerly pasfor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's in Philadelphia, on the 11th ultimo, addressed a letter to Messrs. John Dempsey, P. M'Clean and others, pew-holders in said church, in which he mentions having read with much satisfaction a letter by them addressed to him. From Mr. Ho-

gan's letter we make the following extract: "In the first place (says Mr. Hogan) I wish to acknowledge no right on the part of the Pope, to interfere directly in the be had at the Bookstore of William civil or religious concerns of this country, ward, Philadelphia; by whom the which, in one of his last communications to be printed for the publisher, the former Trustees of St. Mary's Church, he had the unparalleled effrontery to style his American colonies. Risum teneatis? 2dly, I wish the service of our church to be performed in the English language, or in that of whatever country our creed may be introduced into: this to be done as soon as we can have a correct translation printed; the service to remain as it is until then. 3dly. The celibacy of the clergy should be abolished, as a restriction unnatural, unlawful, and unscriptural. [The Rev. gentleman proved the sincerity of his assertion by latetaking unto himself an help-meet.] 4thly, The holy communion should be administered in both kinds, and not oftener than once a month, unless in cases of sickness or the intervention of some great festival. 5thly, The doctrines of general and particular indulgences should be considered as Trees: with a variety of GARDENE 5thly, The doctrines of general and parthe offspring of papal and monastic avarice, the offspring of papal and monastic avarice, such as Currant, Goosebery, and and rejected in all its forms. 6thly, The Bushes, &c A large collection of le use of relics, scapolars, beads, and all such and other Ornamental FOREST articles of monastic traffic, should be disarticles of monastic traffic, should be dis-continued. 7thly, No monies should be re-can Balm of Gilead, Fir, White ceived for mass for the dead, blessed cancan repossess yourselves of St. Mary's Church, you adopt these rules of discipline, which I propose to you, I shall feel it a duty to become your pastor; or should you prefer separating entirely from that church, and building one for yourselves, I will subscribe two thousand dollars, and give my services gratis, until such time as the church can afford me a salary."

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